

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1810.

[NUMBER 1307.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;

CONTAINING
A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED And for Sale at this office, LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO THE
REV. T. B. CRAIGHEAD,
IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED BY HIM, CONTAINING
A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.

By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following interesting and important subjects has been attempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.
2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected by a Divine power accompanying truth.
3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false Faith, and shown to be the product of a Divine operation.
4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit particularly considered.
5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity, and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man concisely treated. Some direct objections made to Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers 62 1/2 cents—in consequence of a limited number of copies only being struck, and its exceeding the size contemplated by the author, whereby the sale of the whole at the subscription price, would be insufficient to defray expenses.

Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies.
Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had at this office. July 9th, 1810

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson. J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him. January 20, 1809.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,
Commission Merchants,
SHIPPINGPORT (FAIRFAX OF THE OHIO.)
Have just received a quantity of
BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their customary low prices.—Also a quantity of Saline salt.
July 3d, 1810.

CASH

Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eighteen.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

Bank of Chillicothe.

WESTERN Merchants may be supplied with Checks on Philadelphia, payable at sight, and which are negotiable in all parts, for a premium of one and an half per cent. at the bank of Chillicothe. (7p)

FOR SALE,

A Likely NEGRO WOMAN & THREE CHILDREN.
Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 24th, 1810.

Wanted to hire for a term of years, A FEW NEGRO BOYS.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.
July 2d, 1810.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR
For Sale at this Office.

REES'S CYCLOPEDIA.

Just received at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, the several half volumes of this work, up to vol. 13, part 1. Subscribers are requested to call for their copies as soon as possible.
October 22d.

WANTED,

38
TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,
For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—5 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE,

A TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground on main street (in a pleasant part of the town) Terms three yearly payments without interest—enquire of the printer.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care.—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the custom of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

FOR SALE,

22
A VALUABLE and WELL IMPROVED FARM, LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good stable house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.
June 4th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYSIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighborhood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX infection, and will communicate the disease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.
September 3, 1810.

WILLIAM ROSS'S

Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store,
Next door to Mr. John Kiser, & nearly opposite the Market-house, Lexington

Where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of fresh BOOTS and SHOES, of Philadelphia manufacture.

Fairport back strap boots
Cossack boots
Three quarter do.
Men's fine leather lined shoes
Men's do. Pumps
Men's coarse shoes
Men's patent do.
Boys' fine and coarse shoes
Ladies' spangled kid Plain do.
Morocco spangled ties
Ditto slippers
Plain Morocco slippers
Ditto Morocco ties
Misses Morocco ties

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Port and Sherry Wines
Fourth proof Jamaica spirits
Fourth proof French Brandy
Fourth proof Holland Gin
Cherry Bounce and Peach Brandy
Old Whiskey
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson & Hyson skin Teas.
Coffee and Chocolate
Loaf and Lump sugar
Licorice Ball
Candied sugar
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger and Pepper
Madder, Copperas, Indigo and Allum
Spanish Segars and Tobacco
Almonds, box Raisins and Prunes
Rice
Salmon, Codfish, Mackerel, Scotch & Pickled Herrings and Oysters,
Cotton Skates.
Demuth's Lancaster Rappee snuff No. 1.
Which I intend selling low for cash wholesale and retail.
Lexington, Oct. 2, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND now opening in the house formerly occupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter and Tilford, a complete and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell unusually low for cash. He will also give the highest price in cash for HEMP.

Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar, of a superior quality, which he is disposed to sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price. Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit.
Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

H. FOSTER & Co. TAYLORS,

INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Lawson M'Cullough, on Hill Street. Those who favour them with their custom may rely on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.
September 31st, 1810.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:
N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced.
Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.



Fresh Medicine.

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

Among which is

The Iceland Moss,
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisis.

Also for Sale,
WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
ESSENCE OF SERVICE in Pots.
Andrew M'Calla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,
General Instructor,
Masonic Constitutions,
Bishop's Sermons,
Craighead's Sermon,
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,
Life of Gano,
Life of Shaw,
Wilson's Grammar,
Webster's Spelling books,
New-England Primer,
Doctrinal Catechism
Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO
Blank Books of any kind,
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books
Pamphlets on various subjects,
Writing Paper,
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.
Old books rebound, and Book Binding generally executed on short notice.
August 17th, 1810

Found on the Race-Field.

On the 1st or 2d day of the races last week, a pair of

Red Saddle-Bags

about half worn, containing several articles of wearing apparel that would be of service to the owner—who can get them by applying at this office and paying for this advertisement.
October 15th, 1810.

Taken up by Wiley R. Brasfield, Clark county, a bay horse, five years old, about 15 hands high, has a star round his left fore leg, shod before no brand perceptible—appraised to \$40 before me.
THOMAS SCOTT, J. P.
July 17, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COMMITTED to the jail of Jessamine county, on the 17th of August 1810, by John Metcalf a justice of the peace for said county, a negro man who calls himself DAVE, about forty five years of age, had on a brown cloth coat, a striped pair of cotton overalls, a small wool hat, a coarse shirt, and a pair of shoes, lame in his right hip, and says he was formerly the property of Charles Harris of Virginia, near Staunton, but says at this time he is free.
J. M'KINNEY, Dep. for
J. MARTIN, Sh. E. J. C.
October 17th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY young STUP HORSE, five years old, full six feet hands high, well formed, was got by the imported horse Royalist, his dam by Eclipse. Any person wishing to purchase the above property may find the subscriber at his farm in Fayette county, seven miles west of Lexington and one mile from John Parker's mill. Lands in the Green river country or in the state of Ohio will be received in payment.

FREDERIC WALTZ.

August 16th, 1810.

JAMES ROBERT, GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3 doors above the Branch Bank; where he will constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated Ware of every description, and newest fashions which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared to carry on the Watch making and repairing business—and will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance strictly attended to.—And all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2 good workmen, in the above line of business; and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character, will be taken as apprentices.
August 6th, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash,
13th August, 1810.—tf

MARSH & STUBMAN,

WANT EIGHT APPRENTICES: four to the White and Blacksmith's trade, and four to the Turning business.—Young lads from 14 to 16 years of age will meet with great encouragement at their shop next below the Theatre on water street.
3m Lexington, September 10th, 1810.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the friends of Literature and Science, that his School will be again opened for the reception of a small number of Students at his house, on the West Fork of Hickman, in Jessamine County, on the first Monday in November next, where a general course of Classical and Scientific instruction will continue to be conducted as heretofore, at the rate of \$10 per Session, paid in advance.

Parents, who may be disposed to enter their sons, are particularly requested to send them at the commencement of the Session.

Boarding may now be had, in respectable houses in the neighbourhood, at Twenty-five dollars per Session.

S. WILSON.

Forest-Hill, Sept. 4th 1810.

PURSUANT

TO a decree of the General Court, in the suit wherein James Southall's heirs are complainants, and the heirs and representatives of Richard Hogg dead, defendants.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the said decree, will, on Thursday the 22d of November next, attend at the house of John Campbell, in Henry county, on the premises expose to public sale, at six months credit, the defendants' interest in

7,500 Acres of Land,

Located, surveyed and patented in the name of Richard Hogg. Said land will be laid off in lots, to accommodate purchasers. Bond with approved security will be required. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises before the day of sale.

ANTHONY BARTLETT,
JOHN RUSSELL,
AMBROSE QUARLES,
PRESTON W. BROWN.

October 18th, 1810.

HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE OR RENT,
SITUATED on main street in Lexington, at present occupied by Dr. O'Connell.—Possession given immediately. Terms made known on application to Robt. Gatewood, merchant, or HENRY D. ELBERT.
Cynthiana, Oct. 23d, 1810.

FEATHERS WANTED.

CASH will be given for 600 weight of FEATHERS, delivered in Lexington on Saturday or Monday next, at the Market-House.

BENJN. THOMPSON.

Oct. 22d, 1810.

Rope Makers Wanted,

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO ENGAGE A NUMBER OF BLACK OR WHITE SPINNERS, For the year 1811, to Work in a Rope Walk. Persons desirous of engaging, will apply within the ensuing month.

GEO. TROTTER, JR.

Lexington, Oct. 23d, 1810.

LEXINGTON

Oil Floor Cloth Factory.

MESSRS. LEVETT & SMITH have erected a mill at their factory, by which they can grind above an hundred weight of paint a day, and are now ready to grind paint and prepare colours for town and country.—They have also prepared a most curious and useful article as covers for waggons, (by a process invented by Mr. Levett; and known only to him, and Mr. Smith) it is light, pliant, and unimpenetrable to rain; and is highly worthy the attention of all those concerned in the carriage of goods.

They execute House and sign painting, gilding, glazing, paper hanging &c. as usual in town and country.—A man acquainted with House Painting, who is sober and attentive to business will meet with employment and good wages at the Lexington Oil Floor Cloth Factory.

Persons bringing their own cloth for wagon covers, may have them prepared.

DUTCH WAX CLOTHS for side boards and table covers superior to any imported, prepared by

Messrs. Levett & Smith.

JAMES FISHBACK,

OF Lexington, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and Scott Courts.

Taken up by James Wilson living in Cumberland county, on the South side of Cumberland river, two miles below Dickens's Ferry, a bay mare, 13 hands high, seven years old this spring, white and soap, near hind foot white, some white hairs in her tail, no brand perceptible—appraised to 30 dollars before me the 25th day of May, 1810.
SAMUEL WILSON, J. P.

RETURN my highest compliments to the gentlemen of this town who have entrusted me with the education of their children, and inform them, or any other who may think proper to put their children under my care, that I will pay strict attention to their improvement. I have a very warm school house, and will furnish it plentifully with fuel, so as to make it as comfortable as possible to the pupils.

I will likewise open an evening school on Monday the 29th of this month, which will continue only one quarter; those who wish to join had best enter at the commencement.

HAMILTON MORISON.

October 14

NOTICE.

THIS is to forwarn all persons from purchasing or trading for a note given by me to William Roseborough for the sum of \$200 payable the 15th of this inst. as it was left in the hands of Andrew Simpson, as security for the title of certain lands, and said Roseborough has fraudulently taken it out of the possession of said Simpson, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law.

JAMES RAFFERTY, by
ANDREW SIMPSON.

October 9th, 1810.

DAVID HUMPHREYS,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,
CARRIES on the above business in the town of Lexington, two doors above the Insurance Bank, at the sign of the Watch. Orders in his line will be faithfully and punctually executed.
tf 50c. October 17th, 1810.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

EIGHT OR TEN
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,
To whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

S. OWENS.

Lexington, October 20th.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on Friday the 12th day of this month, a Dark Bay HORSE, bob'd tail, roach'd mane, about fourteen hands high, trots, paces and canters well, six or seven years old, blaze in his face; he was shod all round, and in good order. Any person that will deliver me said horse in Lexington shall receive five dollars reward.

GEORGE SHINDELBOWER.

October 22d, 1810.

FOR SALE,

Or to Rent for a term of years,
THAT large and elegant Brick TAVERN, situated adjoining the public square, in the town of Flemingsburg, K. and late the property of General Gabriel Evans; the situation healthy and pleasant, and the buildings well calculated for a tavern and store, and the state road leading from Paris to the eastern states, passing immediately by the door, and considerably travelled. The payments, either rents or purchase money, shall be low and easy, and made to suit the purchaser. The store room may be rented with or without the tavern. There is sufficient ground for garden and clover lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or Charles C. Duncan, Flemingsburg, Ky.
N. FOSTER.

October 25, 1810.

I WILL SELL

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND, viz.
10,000 ACRES lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.
5,000 ACRES in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.
10,000 ACRES in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.
The above mentioned lands were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 18th October, 1810.
Taken up by James Lockett, living on the waters of Clear creek, near Mount Pleasant meeting house, a last spring's (sorel) Mare Colt, her off hind, and near fore foot white, and a blaze in her face, tolerable well grown, appraised to \$10.
JOHN METCALF, J. P. J. C.
January 16th, 1810.

HINTS FOR MENUTES.

Having read some strictures in the O. his General on Dr. Fishback's Pamphlet, by a writer under the signature of Minutes, I hope to be pardoned for taking some notice of them, as they seem designed to implicate the opinions of others as well as those of the person immediately assailed. The rudeness of his assault upon the Doctor recoils upon himself, and of course merits no answer farther than it goes to insinuate, that any such effort is an attempt to abuse mankind. Admitting that the Doctor's pamphlet should really have the tendency alleged by that gentleman, is nothing allowable to humanity? Was not the author fallible? Might he not err? even when he earnestly sought to serve the best interests of human kind. Charity would say it is possible, yet we see him denounced as an atheist in disguise, and all the zeal of the writer summoned to excite the prejudices of the public against him. I am really incapable of discerning in what way the belief that the knowledge we have of the being of a God is originally derived from revelation and not from the deductions of reason, can lead to atheism. The connecting links are too minute and impalpable for my perception. I must have finer organs or some magnifying lens to enable me to trace them out if ever I come to the discovery. If this belief be the symbol of atheism, then will the role of infidelity be brightened by names the most illustrious in fame. In this view of things Daubeny, Pascal, Ellis, Cumberland, Jones, Robertson, Campbell, Watson, Jennings & Skinner (not to mention an host beside) are all atheists. For an accession of talents & fame to splendid infidelity will thank Minutes; and the boast that talents, erudition and philosophy are on the side of irreligion will no longer be an empty gratuitous assumption but a triumphant reality. It is thus that our writer of strictures, desecrates the temple of christian fame & hastens to adorn the gloomy fane of scepticism with some of the brightest lights of the literary world. Little more modest is the attempt to associate this opinion with the Pelagian, Socinian & Shaker heresies. This like the other allegation may have its use but certainly has no foundation in fact. It is indeed true that the follower of Pelagius & Socinus has sometimes contended that our knowledge of the existence of a Deity is an effect solely resulting from revelation; but it is easy to observe the reason of this unnatural association of ideas. For did he not adopt this opinion, there would be almost nothing to discriminate his system from what is called Deism. The objections of the Pelagian and Socinian accord in most points with those of the Deist; but the first sacrifices the knowledge of those things to revelation which the last supposes have been attained by the efforts of human reason. It is on this principle only, that the importance of revelation can be discerned at all by persons of that cast of opinion. There is another reason for their adopting the doctrine in question? They deny that man ever was in a more perfect state than he is at present, and consequently are compelled to allow that his knowledge of the existence of a God is derived from revelation only; for if they should suppose that the heathens could arrive at the knowledge of a God by the few scattered rays of tradition which they enjoy, and the exercise of their own faculties, they would then have to yield their favorite position, that man is now as perfect as he ever was. But this very unwilling concession is at war with every other part of their system, which is evidently predicated upon the strength and vivacity of human reason, in securing the perfection and happiness of man by its own exertions. I have never been able to see, as some affect to do, that the opinion in question is a departure from the doctrines of the reformation. If I understand these doctrines, their whole tendency is to one great point;—that God is the author of every good and perfect gift—and that man is completely and absolutely dependent; deriving every information, every perfection, and every blessing from his maker. If then, I believe that the world is indebted to God for the knowledge of himself, either by an existing revelation or by some faint rays derived from it by traditional information, serving to whet the human mind and rouse its attention to the notices of a Deity in nature; how does that belief defect from the line of reformed doctrine? How do I Socinianize? much more how do I atheize?

As I conceive, it is in perfect harmony with such doctrine and is conceived upon the same great principle of a pure theology, that is, dependence in man. It has as little connection with the creed of Pelagius or Crellius, with the principles of Shakers or Atheists, as it has with the doctrines of Zoroastre or Confucius. But there is another feature of humanity which no less than its dependence involves the doctrine contended for; I mean its depravity and blindness. When we consider the darkness, the opposition and pride of human nature, it is just such an effect as we might expect to see, "that the world by wisdom knew not God." It is very natural then that men who make depravity (as far as man is concerned) a first principle of theology, should believe that a creature so lost, so fallen, so darkened as man, never would have originated the idea of a God by the mere unassisted efforts of his own reason. And so it is in fact. Hence find that the opinion has been adopted by Secker, Mather, Edwards, Witherspoon, Clap, Willits, Hopkins, Miller, Scott and others. Minutes speaks of a new plan of inculcating truth which he says we are to adopt, and also of an old one which has prevailed since the days of St. Paul, which we are to reject at the request of Dr. Fishback. If I say that the world never would have struck out the idea of a God by the mere exercise of their own faculties, be what this gentleman calls the new plan, and declaring the opposite to be true, (the old

one) there is reason to believe he knows very little of the history of theology. Besides the authors already mentioned or referred to there is the whole Hutchinsonian school, (among whom shines the celebrated Parkhurst) who to a man contend for the doctrine. But before these and at the head of an immortal phalanx rises the majestic author of Deism Revealed, who surveys the question in every important attitude. From that work, I select the following passage: "There never was a man known or heard of, who had an idea of God, without being taught it—a man confined in a dungeon all his days, and deprived of all conversation with mankind, probably would not so much as once consider who made him or whether he were made or not, nor entertain the least notion of a God." The amiable Pascal, speaking of the futility & even danger of metaphysical proofs of the being of a God, observes: "For either they advance not so far as to know there is a God; or if they do, yet they arrive here at an unprofitable knowledge, because they frame to themselves a method of communicating with God without a mediator; so that they unavoidably fall either into atheism or deism, things which the Christian religion does almost equally detest and abhor." But this doctrine was not unknown to the christian father's some of whom contended that the knowledge of a God was not to be reached by human science. They knew too well the difficulty which attends the solution of the fundamental question, is there a God? to imagine it was really as accessible as some modern enquirers would have us believe. To this purpose is the observation of Clemens Alexadrinus—"God is the most difficult thing of all to be discoursed of; because, since the principle of every thing is hard to find out, the first and most ancient principle of all which was the course to all other things of their being made, must needs be the hardest of all to be declared or manifested." This is a perfectly clear idea as well as a strong one. If it be difficult to investigate common causes, how much more difficult to investigate the first cause; and especially when to the imperibility of human nature we add its corruption! Yet the doctrine, it is alleged, was not known to St. Paul. I am strongly inclined to think it was when I hear him peremptorily declare, that "the world by wisdom knew not God," and that "faith is the evidence of things not seen." Paul did not then as I apprehend think with Minutes, that the world from the operations of their own unassisted reason, however exalted or penetrating, could strike out the sublime, nay the immense idea of a God, or pierce the impervious curtain that shuts out the eternal world from the sight of men, so as to learn the existence of any unseen thing in that world, much more the invisible God, who is the greatest, the most unknowable of all unseen things. But St. Paul is thought to teach very clearly the opposite doctrine, in the 1st chapter of the Epistle to the Romans. Where I ask, does he teach in this chapter that the works of Creation, in our present blind condition, easily and clearly discover to us the being and attributes of God without aid or revelation or any traditional instruction? No where, I presume. "St. Paul" as the author of Deism Revealed very justly observes, "gives us quite another history of the business. He says, that from the creation, apokrisis, the invisible things of God are clearly seen, & afterwards thro' philosophy and the boasted wisdom of man, almost wholly lost, or changed into idolatry, worse in itself than even total ignorance. This seems plainly to intimate that our knowledge of God did not take its rise from mere reason, but from revelation." The words, from creation, mean from the era of creation, and not from the works of creating power as some suppose. The apostle meant to communicate that the invisible things were clearly seen or made known from the beginning, that is by revelation, and that where this illumination obtains the system of nature, is clearly apprehended to be the product of a divine hand. Pascal has a fine comment on this and similar passages: "They who are enlightened by revelation imagine immediately discern the whole system of things to be no other than the workmanship of that God whom they adore. To them the heavens declare his glory; the invisible things of him, being first understood by revelation, are clearly seen. But when that light is extinct, men see but clouds and darkness on the face of nature, and they are deaf to her voice." All the friends of revealed truth must acquiesce in some such view of this passage; for who will assert that the invisible things of Deity, even his eternal power and godhead, can be clearly seen, or as it is in the original perfectly discerned from the works of nature? Or if he does, will he not render revelation superfluous and teach the world to atheize?

Once more Minutes places before us the example of the Greek philosophers as supporting his idea, tho' he had just before mentioned Protagoras as an atheist. "Long before the christian era," says he, "the Grecian philosophers resorted to the order and economy of nature to prove the existence of a Deity." Had this gentleman possessed a better acquaintance with the ancient history of philosophy he would not have hazarded anything so entirely unfounded. He would have seen Cicero declare that "those who study philosophy do not believe there are any Gods." He would have seen Lælius, Democritus and Epicurus, nay whole sects of philosophers deny the very existence of a Deity. He would have seen the very best of them destitute of a knowledge of a God, as the first cause of all things, or the creator of the world as to matter and form, for they all, theists as well as atheists believed the eternity of matter, an eternal succession of causes. But let my statement should be thought questionable; I will once more resort to the authority of a philosopher of colossal fame, I mean the author of Deism Revealed. He thus speaks of several ancient philosophers beginning with Aristotle: "In his metaphysics he ascribes the belief of the Gods, and of this, that the deity comprehends and comprehends all nature, to a tra-

ditionary habit of speaking, handed down from the first men to after ages. Cicero, in his treatise concerning the nature of the Gods, introduces Cotta blaming those who endeavored by argumentation to prove there are Gods, and affirming that this only served to make the point doubtful, which, by the instructions and traditions of their forefathers, had been sufficiently made known to them, and established. Plutarch, speaking of the worship paid to a certain ideal divinity, which his friend had called in question, says, "It is enough to believe pursuant to the faith of our ancestors, and the instructions communicated to us in the country where we were born and bred; than which, we can neither find out, nor apply any argument more to be depended on." Thus we see that the most virtuous philosophers of antiquity relied on tradition & not on argument in order to the belief of a Deity. It is devoutly to be wished that Minutes may enlarge the circle of his reading and cultivate the sentiment of a generous and enlarged charity before he attempts to write again.

I shall for the present take my leave of him and all who have admired his strictures with the observations of a late eloquent writer. "Human reason would be muttering against the divine truth and holding up some semblance of religion as natural to man, which, therefore, it was not requisite for God to reveal; the discovery of which, we shall allow to be a natural enough consequence of the pride and vanity of the human heart. But the misfortune is, that this specious theory happens to be directly contrary to matter of fact; for if there be any truth in revelation, which those who talk so much of the connection between natural and revealed religion seem to acknowledge; nothing is more certain than that God spake, and revealed his will to Adam in Paradise, and that too, as soon as he was created; a circumstance which cuts off all right of prudence in any other mode of discovery, and leaves no room for that imaginary system, the religion of nature."

OROSIUS.

* Skinner.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

We generally find a disposition in the world to condemn a man who lives extravagantly, and we commonly reproach him with living beyond his means, with living upon the property of others, and so forth: whilst the man who is successful in trade, who gets rich, & on his riches move in a style of splendor, is admired, followed, and eulogized. Yet there is little difference, in reality, between these two characters. The individual who lives beyond his means, does, unquestionably, very unjustifiably live upon the property of others; but there is this palliation in it, that he thus expends the substance of other men by their consent, for if they would not trust him, he could not live beyond his means. The man, on the other hand, who lives upon wealth acquired in dealing, lives upon the advantages which he has obtained from other individuals; for what are profits, what the gains of trade, what the income of speculators but advantages which cunning men derive in their dealings from men less cunning? I do not speak here of fair dealing; of something sold for something bought of an equal value; but I allude to the gains which accrue from the artifices of shop keeping, and of dealing, in general, the doctrine of which is not a reasonable advance on the article sold, as a compensation for trouble and labor, and risk; but which is, "as much as you can get." The profits accumulated in this way; or at least all that part of them over and above a fair premium for agency, are so much taken from sufferers without their consent, they not perceiving it, because it is done in a gradual manner, and in very small quantities; or extorted from their wants. To exemplify. Suppose a shop-keeper buys several hogsheds of sugar at nine cents per pound; we will allow him three cents per pound for his labor, risk, &c. which would bring it to twelve cents per pound. But the importation of this article is suddenly obstructed; or the supply for the town from some casualty falls short; and in consequence, the seller rises in his demand and requires fifteen cents per pound; the three cents additional would be as fraudulently obtained, as the same excess would be unjust in a man who, in that proportion, lived beyond his income.

If thus are our understandings deceived by modes; and one man shall pick your pocket in one way, with applause and with impunity; whilst, if he were to do it in another way, he would be whipped, pilloried, or sent to the penitentiary. Wealth lords it over the human mind. It seems to be the lever that moves every thing. It vanishes vice; obscures virtue; elevates dulness; depresses talents; beautifies ugliness; scandalizes beauty. Can we wonder, when it thus commands every thing, that it should be so much courted—that men should forward in the pursuit of it in violation of every principle of honor? It is wealth that creates in our minds the difference between the man of profits and the man of extravagance. The man of profits has money, and we follow: the man of extravagance becomes poor, and we desert and condemn him. Young men if you have talents take care of your dollars; if you have no talents take care of your dollars?

FOREIGN.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following is a hasty translation of a Decree of the New Government at Caracas, which we have just received. It would seem from this decree that the English government, while it is contending in Europe for the authority of the Regency at Cadiz, is endeavouring in America not only to profit by the revolutions taking place in the Spanish colonies in this quarter of the globe, but is actually tempting them to deviate from the orders of that Regency whose authority it professes to support.

THE SUPREME JUNTA.

Conservative of the rights of Sr. Don Ferdinand VII. in the provinces of Venezuela.

If the sacrifices which the generous British nation has made in the service of the unhappy monarch, whose rights Venezuela defends and preserves are entitled to the consideration of every good Spaniard; Caracas has, over and above these sacred obligations, others very immediate and imperious to prove the sincerity with which it has asked, and has a right to hope for, that protection from G. B. which may insure its political existence without directly or indirectly influencing its domestic institutions. Agriculture and commerce are the two pillars of our prosperity; but the political system of the other hemisphere, where our productions must be consumed, has given to Great Britain an influence over mercantile relations, as powerful in general as the duties which our gratitude to her, our geographical position, our political youth, and our industry, discouraged by the oppression we have thrown off, impose on us in particular. So many obstacles to our prosperity cannot be overcome without assistance, and this cannot be obtained without a reciprocity of sacrifice. In vain we shall open our ports to the other nations when this one alone possesses the trident of Neptune: in vain we shall cultivate the rich territory we possess, when she alone can carry to, or permit our productions to arrive at the markets of Europe; and in vain we should arm ourselves to defend our fire-ships from French rapacity, when she alone can shield from all foreign aggressions our immense extent of coast.

A commercial distinction in favor of a nation who possesses such power and who so much desires to favor our efforts is what may now secure such requisite and various services—and the government, when it agrees to this sacrifice, does it for no other purpose but to better to entitle American Spain to sacrifices on the part of Great Britain equal to those she has made in favor of European Spain.

Our liberality cannot be mistaken when it is seen that we deviate, in favor of this respectable ally, from the orders by which the regency, prohibiting our foreign commerce, would have ultimately deprived even Great Britain of the advantages which we offer her, to compensate for the benefit we promise ourselves from her protection, & to recompense her for what she has done for our valiant countrymen in Europe. Our own liberty is to be theegis of our preservation; as our patriotic indignation will be the rock on which will be wrecked all the projects which do not correspond with the liberality of our designs, if, as we ought not to expect, attempts should be made to take advantage of our situation. Under the incontrovertible principles of civil liberty, of moderation, of dignity—and subjecting to the sanction of the body conservative of the rights of Sr. Don Ferdinand the 7th, which is about to be installed, and to what our commissioners to His Britannic majesty may have directly stipulated, the provisional measures which circumstances may have required—the junta for the present has acceded to the proposition which, in the name of His Britannic majesty and in consequence of dispatches sent to the government of Caracas from London on the 29th of June last, has been made to it by Col. Robertson, Secretary of that government, granting in favor of the British nation a reduction of one fourth part of the duties which are now received from foreigners on their importations or exportations through our Custom Houses. Assured that in the respectable personal qualities of Col. Robertson and in his beneficent and decided sentiments in favor of our stability, Venezuela has a guarantee in addition to those which the high respectable origin of his mission insure to it.

Having agreed on its measures, the supreme junta has demanded that in the English colonies there should be, as to us, that reciprocal correspondence, which the generosity of our conduct dictates.

Our vessels must enjoy in the British ports of the Antilles the same privileges and tariff of duties, that the English do, and under our flag, from the publication of this decree, any thing purchased in our territory may be introduced there, although it is not the production of our country, provided that it is not prohibited in British vessels.

These equitable conditions have been accepted by Col. Robertson, authorised by his government to do so—and the

junta is satisfied that the general wish, with which it has wished to exceed itself, in favor of British commerce, must immediately obtain for us in the island of Caracas those exemptions which several individuals have obtained by conduct less liberal than ours, until that sanction shall arrive from London, of which our proceeding and the favorable opinion of the commissioner assures us. Let this be understood in the Department of the Treasury and communicated to those to whom it belongs to act on it. Given at the palace of the government at Caracas on the 3rd of September, 1810.

(Signed)

TOVAR PONTE, President.
LOPEZ MENDEZ, Vice-Prest.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

We have received a letter from Dover, dated last night, which states that a constant firing was heard the day before from the batteries on the French coast. The cause of which has not been ascertained. Is Bonaparte on the coast, visiting Boulogne, Calais and other places on his way to Holland?

Intelligence of the 18th inst. has been received from Dunkirk, which states that Bonaparte has expressed his determination not to grant any licences for the importation of East India produce, before the 2d of November, or until the British government has made known its determination, with respect to the Orders in Council. There can be no difficulty or hesitation respecting them—and our ministers may notify that the enemy having declared his intention of revoking his decrees on the 1st of November, the operations of our orders in council consequent upon these decrees will cease from that day. As to abandoning the blockade of his ports, they will take no notice of that condition, which Bonaparte himself is perfectly sure we shall not comply with.

If the hope that he shall so ingratiate himself with America, as to induce her to go to war with us, we think he is not very likely to succeed—for what can she gain; or rather has she not every thing to lose by it? where are her means of annoyance? She could put an end to all intercourse with us. This mode of war she has already tried, and what did it produce? Nothing but injury to herself. Our West India Islands were not starved by it, as was predicted with such confidence and it enabled us to ascertain the full value of Nova Scotia and Canada.

This new born affection of Bonaparte for the Americans has afforded considerable surprise to those who recollect the contempt he has almost invariably expressed for them, and the insolent letter written in February last by Champagny to General Armstrong. It may be that he wishes to associate them in his designs upon South America. He finds that, whether he succeeds or not in old Spain, he is not likely to bring the Spanish possessions in South America under his yoke. Hence he is inviting them to throw off their allegiance, and while he is straining every nerve to reduce the mother country to slavery, he is trumpeting forth to her nations in South America the inextinguishable blessings of liberty! The contiguity of the United States will, they may think, be of great use in carrying such a plan into execution; and he is cajoling and coaxing them. "He always loved them, and their prosperity and commerce have always entered into the views of his policy!"

TOULON FLEET.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of His B. Majesty's ships cruising off Toulon, dated July 9th 1810.

"Six or seven sail of the enemy's line come out every day, but as soon as our inshore squadron give them chase, they immediately run in again. Seven sail were out to day; our signal was made for a general chase, and had the wind not continued fair for their return for an hour and a half, we should have been able to bring them to action." The letter then adds a list of the fleet in Toulon, which consists of three ships of 120 guns, and 1200 men each; 9 seventy-fours, with 700 men each; 6 forty-fours and 3 frigates of thirty-six. Besides those there are in the inner harbor the Wagram, just launched, of 120; two 80 and one 74. There are likewise a number of small vessels.

Admiral Gantheaume, who was commander in chief, has gone to Paris.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Liverpool to his friend in Portsmouth, N. H. dated Aug. 5, 1810.

"A succession of failures has taken place within the last six months in this country, which perhaps has never in so short an interval, been equalled. The shock commenced at the head of the commercial system. In London, six hundred and seventy-one failures have taken place, some singly from one to three millions sterling. Many of these are private banks of immense concerns, whose paper formed the basis of speculation. That of De Hays, which was announced on the 3d inst. is one of the largest in the kingdom. Two in the neighborhood of Liverpool have sunk; and among the failures of this immense depot of trade, is one of one million and another of 450,000 sterling. The intimate connection of London with this place, and indeed with every part of England, has given rise to a general want of confidence—Do not believe our embargo caused this country no injury; here is direct, irrefragable proof that it did—and well informed men are now willing to acknowledge that this heavy game would have been played off last year, had not the non-intercourse law set afloat, by the revival of hazardous enterprise, the almost sinking credit of embargo speculators."

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.
FROM MEXICO.

We have seen a gentleman just arrived from Vera Cruz (Mexico) who informs, that the Viceroy of Mexico had supplied the gov. of Maracaybo with money, arms, and ammunition; for the purpose of resisting the rebels of Caracas, whom it was determined to reduce to submission. The Balwar 74 gun ship was on the eve of sailing for Spain with the deputies on board from Mexico to the Spanish Cortes, and was to touch at Havana to take on board the deputies from Cuba. The Mexicans had despatched two ships laden with gun powder (manufactured in Mexico) as a present to the Spanish Patriots of the mother country, and has subscribed 20,000,000 dollars to be sent to them shortly.

Accounts from Canton (China) dated March 20, state, that 80 Ladorne junks with 20,000 men, under a female chief of great distinction, surrendered to the Chinese government. The plunder they had, was divided among the Ladornes who returned home, and the junks were kept by the government. The Ladornes chieftain was stated to be at Macao with 300 junks and 30,000 men, offering terms to the Chinese for surrendering.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

There have for some time been two parties in this place—one ostensibly of Ferdinand; but governed in fact by a British faction—the other, for Independence. We have what appears to be very direct and authentic information, that the party for Independence has become predominant, & is treading in the steps of the inhabitants of the Floridas. We shall, in all probability, hear more and be able to give particulars. This must be good news for America. In every great national point of view, we have much to anticipate and nothing to apprehend from the Independence of our neighbors in this western hemisphere.

BOST. PAT.

PRESENT STATE OF HAYTI.

We learn from a gentleman who left Port au Prince, in the latter end of August last, the following particulars relative to the existing state of affairs in that country at the time of his departure.

The Mole was still in possession of the troops of Petion, under the command of Gen. Veillard, (who succeeded Lamarre) but closely besieged by the army, and blockaded by the fleet of Christophe. It was supposed to contain provisions for 3 or 4 months, but the general opinion was, that it could not hold out longer than that time. This position is the only one now occupied by Petion in the northern departments of the island and should it fall, the whole military force of Christophe will no doubt be turned against the south.

The advanced posts of Christophe, extend to Arcachay, which is only about fifteen miles from Port au Prince, the capital of Petion's dominions. This city would afford a powerful obstacle to the conquests of Christophe, as it is nearly surrounded by a strong wall and entrenchment lately constructed, should not treason find its way amongst the inhabitants. Unanimity is wanting. The people are mostly divided into factions. One party is attached to the president, another is desirous of placing Rigaud at the head of the government, and a third is suspected of being in favor of Christophe. If these conflicting sentiments continue to prevail, Port au Prince must fall.

Gen. Rigaud, from whose talents, energy and popularity so much was expected, was laying sick at Jeremie.

Gen. Gomoy had not surrendered with his army to Rigaud, as was reported, but was still in a state of open hostility against the authority of Petion, with a force of about 5 or 6000 men. A negotiation had in reality been opened, and a personal interview took place between the two chiefs, but without producing any amicable arrangement. Gomoy is a negro, as such is opposed to the influence of the mulattoes, and has declared himself to be in the interest of Christophe.

Should this statement be entirely correct, after the reduction of the Mole, the conquest of the south will most probably follow, for as the war has assumed very much the character of a war of color, and as the blacks are much more numerous than the mulattoes, disaffection will more generally prevail amongst the troops of the south, who are principally black. We should not be surprised to see in a short time the same horrible system of extermination practised by the negroes against the people of color, which was formerly put into execution by them jointly against the unfortunate whites. It has already been commenced by Christophe within three or four years, during which time a great number of influential and important men of color at the Cape, and elsewhere, have been sacrificed to his zealous resentment.

In addition to the above statement, we have seen a letter from the Cape, dated in the latter end of August, wherein it is confidently asserted that from the active operations then carried on against the Mole by Christophe, it could not hold out longer than ten days. This calculation, however, we presume is premature, as it differs so materially from the account from Port au Prince, which may be considered as that of the besieged.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, dated Sept. 12.

"An attack was made about the last of August, by the army of Christophe, on the Mole. Gen. Veillard who succeeded Gen. Lamarre in the command of the Mole, repulsed the enemy with great loss; they were killed on the field 600 men, a

mongst whom were four general officers. Gen. Veillard is a young officer of great courage and conduct—and there is no doubt of his being able to maintain the place against Christophe. The Mole has four months provisions, and the garrison in high spirits. Gen. Petion is preparing to march against Cape Francois, which I flatter myself will terminate the power of that monster Christophe, who, I find by some of your late papers, has, through some of his base agents, published accounts of victories he never gained, having for a considerable time lost every battle he has fought with our brave army.

Gen. Regaud is at Cornil, in good health. There is no doubt of his success in conciliating the dissatisfied in that quarter; he is much beloved by all the people, and the president and himself are on the most confidential and amicable terms. I hope my dear friend, that under the auspices of those two good and great men, our country will enjoy that pure happiness we have so much wished for; and strangers that security, which will induce them to carry on a mutually profitable commerce."

It is said (says the London Public Ledger of Aug. 27) that the treaty recently concluded between Bonaparte and the Emperor of Austria, obliges the latter to place at the disposal of his Son-in-law, a body of troops not exceeding 50,000 men, which may be employed in any part of the Continent, as the exigencies of the war may require.

Preparations for receiving Bonaparte in Holland are great, and on a scale of expense that will bear heavy on the inhabitants of Amsterdam. Several houses have been raised for the purpose of enlarging and improving the view from the Palace.

On board the Mediterranean fleet, which is about to sail from Portsmouth, there are about 6000 troops destined as reinforcements for the Peninsula, Sicily, &c.

The importations into Liverpool, of flour from America, and particularly of wheat from the Baltic, still continue very considerable, this with the promising aspect of the harvest, is likely to produce a speedy reduction in the price of grain.

The accounts from Lisbon received in England are only to the 8th August. You will perceive the paper contains no news.

Translated from a Hamburg paper of the 25th of June, 1810.

"VIENNA, June 14.
"Our celebrated physician de Carro, has by many trials made the certain discovery, that the preserved and dried scabs of the kine pock, even after several years, will produce the genuine kine pock, and that in consequence the liquid fluid, which is often difficult to be obtained, may be entirely dispensed with. The dried scab is pulverised and a very little thereof put on the lancet, previously moistened with spittle, and infused under the upper skin. The obvious advantage thereof is, that the dried scab can in this way be conveyed in letters to the most distant countries."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."
LEXINGTON OCTOBER 30.

The following is the only article of news received by yesterday's mail.

[From the National Intelligencer Extra.]

LONDON.—

SIR—Lord Wellesley sent me, yesterday, his answer to my note of the 25th ult. respecting the Berlin & Milan decrees.

I hasten to transmit a copy of it. A copy shall be sent without delay to Gen. Armstrong.

Wm. PINKNEY.

Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c.

COPY.

Mr. Pinkney's Letter to Lord Wellesley.

Great Cumberland Place, Aug. 25, 1810.

MY LORD—All I have the honor to state to your Lordship that I have received from Gen. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, a letter bearing date the 5th inst. in which he informs me, that the government of France had revoked the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and that he has received a written and official notice of the fact, in the following words: "Je suis autorisé a vous declarer, monsieur, que les Decrets de Berlin et de Milan, sont revokes, et qu' a dater du 1er Novembre ils cesseront d'avoir leur effet."

I take for granted that the revocation of the British Orders in Council of January and November 1807, and April 1809, and of all other orders dependent upon, analogous to, or in execution of them, will follow of course; and I shall hope to be enabled by your lordship, with as little delay as possible, to announce to my government that such revocation has taken place.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, (Signed) Wm. PINKNEY.

The most noble the Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

Lord Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 25th inst.

On the 23d of February, 1808, his majesty's minister in America declared to the government of the United States, "his majesty's earnest desire to see the commerce of the world restored to that freedom which is necessary for its prosperity, and his readiness to abandon the system, which had been forced upon him, whenever the enemy should retract the principles which had rendered it necessary."

I am commanded by his majesty to repeat that declaration, and to assure you that whenever the repeal of the French decrees shall have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations shall have been restored to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those decrees, his majesty will feel the highest satisfaction in relinquishing a system, which the conduct of the enemy compelled him to adopt.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

Signed WELLESLEY.

JESSAMINE GIRCUIT COURT.
INNES vs. STREET.

ACTION ON A LIBEL.

It will be recollected, that during the publication of the Western World, charges of a treasonable nature were exhibited in that paper against a number of the first settlers and most respectable citizens of this state; amongst whom Judge Innes was particularly assailed—which produced an action against Joseph M. Street, Esq. the editor, for a libel. After a lengthy and interesting trial, which occupied several days, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, \$ 850.—A motion was made for a new trial on the ground of the absence of two material witnesses—decision on the motion deferred till the next session of the Court.

A sketch of the trial would have been offered, but the proceedings were taken down at the time, and it is presumed will be shortly published entire.

Brown, the late collector of New-Orleans, and who some time since absconded with 40 or 50 thousand dollars, public money, is said to have returned to the United States—and is now at Washington City.—The Nat. Intelligencer says he came there "voluntarily and expressly for the purpose of surrendering himself to government."

A very destructive fire broke out in Charleston on the night of the 17th of this month—it commenced at 11 o'clock and continued with unabating fury until 3, and consumed about 300 houses, in a S. E. direction from St. Philip's church, where it first began, down to the Exchange.

The Catholic Synod of Ireland have published a Latin address to the "Catholic prelates and dignitaries of the whole world, protesting against the violence offered by the French Emperor to the person and rights of Pope Pius VII."

The Maryland representation in the 12th Congress, will consist of 6 republicans and 3 federalists, the same as at present.—In the house of Delegates the republicans have a majority of 16.

A QUIP.—A Russellville paper, says, "there is in the press an address from Col. Lyon to the members of the Legislature of Kentucky, in which he offers his services as a SENATOR in CONGRESS"—The Green River Editor is certainly quizzing Matthew.

It is said that a machine for ironing clothes has been invented by a citizen of Durham, N. Hampshire, for which a patent has been obtained—it will in half an hour, attended and worked by one person only, iron as many clothes as two women do in a day—and what is not less astonishing, the process is without heat.

Arrived at Baltimore, schr. Hazard, 24 days from Kingston (Jam.)—All MIRANDA'S MEN have been set at liberty by the new government of the Spanish Main, six of them had arrived at Jamaica. All others who had been imprisoned under the old government, were also set at liberty.

Capt. Dameron, of the schooner William and John, arrived in Baltimore, in 23 days from Lagaira, via St. Croix, informs, that there was a brig of war off Lagaira, which boards all vessels bound in, some even within a quarter of a mile of the anchorage ground. His schooner was boarded by her and treated politely. He touched at Rasse End St. Croix, Sept. 18, where he learnt that several American vessels, bound from ports on the Main, in the revolted provinces, were captured by privateers from Porto-Rico. He was bound to Porto-Rico, but upon this information he changed his voyage. The names of the vessels captured, or to what ports they belonged, capt. D. did not learn.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 12.

The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable commercial character in Bristol, (Eng.) dated August 17, 1810. "The prospect of our wheat harvest has by no means improved, the weather having been very wet and windy."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

Captain Brown, passenger in the brig Matilda, Arnold, from Lagaira, informs, that the brig Jane, Smart, arrived at Lagaira from Carraccas, on the 6th of Sept.

On the Morning of the 7th, capt. Smart hoisted his colours, as usual, viz. ensign, pendant, and jack, and went on shore.—Soon after a boat from the British brig of war Challenger, Capt. Rider, was sent along side, and an officer went on board, who ordered the pendant to be taken down, which the mate refused to do, and the officers of the Challenger pulled it down by force. About 12 o'clock, Capt. Smart returned on board his brig, and after learning the cause of the pendant's being struck, ordered it to be hoisted again. This being perceived by the Challenger, a boat with several armed men was again sent, and the colours were again forcibly taken down.—Captain Smart was seized and carried on board the Challenger, and from thence on shore, under a strong guard, to the commandant, who after an explanation ordered capt. Smart to be immediately released; but informed him at the same time that no merchant vessel would be allowed to wear a pendant in port.

Capt. Arnold confirms the above statement; and informs that duties on imports and exports were lessened one-fourth in British bottoms; and that the government of Carraccas have prohibited the slave trade.

FROM SPANISH AMERICA.

Capt. Dawson, who arrived this morning from Carthagena, reports that there were disturbances in the interior of the Spanish provinces. He is unacquainted with particulars—being only informed that a partial engagement had taken place in which the "Independents" of St. Fe had repulsed an advanced detachment of the "loyal" Mexicans. Both armies marshal ostensibly under the patriotic banners of Ferdinand VII.

Capt. D. brought three (1 white, two black) of Miranda's men.

A very large PUMPKIN is advertised for exhibition in Baltimore. It weighs 170 pounds, and is 7 feet 2 inches in circumference!

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the young ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, that he will wait on them at their several dwellings, in order (if they see proper) to instruct them in a scientific knowledge of the English language, by which they may be enabled to read the best authors, with pleasure and profit; to speak with propriety and elegance, and to compose with ease and accuracy. He will likewise instruct them in that beautiful and most essential branch of education—geography—with the use of maps and globes. He, the subscriber, having furnished himself with an elegant pair of Barlow's new British Globes, on the terrestrial of which are delineated with great accuracy the late discoveries of Capt. Cooke, Vancouver and de la Parouse.

E. B. HANNEGAN.

Oct. 30th, 1810.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he intends to open a night school the first Monday in November next. He is engaged in his profession with a solemn feeling of its sacred and important duties, it is the subscriber's intention not to take more pupils than he can do justice to, in all the allotted paths of French literature.

The French language has become so general, commercial relations are so continually multiplying between France and the United States, and the great interest which political events excite, draws the attention of our politicians, our men of letters, and our youth, so much towards this agreeable language, that the subscriber should be highly gratified in promoting a more general taste for such a polite language.

Ladies may have private lessons. The principles and mode of teaching of the subscriber may be made known by applying to the Gentlemen Trustees and Faculty of Transylvania University.

P. GUERIN.

Lexington, (Ky.) October 20th, 1810.

PELISSE & DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. MANLEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Lexington and its vicinity that she intends commencing the above business immediately, in the first French and English fashions. She has an opportunity of having fashions sent from London every spring and fall, and presumes that by her particular attention and punctuality, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

School-house, Main street, opposite Bogg's pump.

3t Lexington, Oct 29th, 1810.

TO BE EXHIBITED

FOR THE LAST TIME

AT THE KENTUCKY HOTEL.

THE New Machinery of several figures working, and in motion as natural as life, &c. &c. by the description in the hand-bills. Ladies and gentlemen have an opportunity to see this curious effort of human ingenuity, from one o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon.

Admittance 25 cents—tickets may be had at the bar.

There are also for sale, an invoice of fine JEWELRY and some PRINTS, wholesale and retail, with a very handsome and good HAND ORGAN.

Oct. 30.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PRICE

IN CASH,

Will be given for a NEGRO MAN, as a house servant, (to reside in this place.) He must be acquainted with the business, and come well recommended; apply to the printer.

Lexington, 20th Oct. 1810.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN,

WHO has been accustomed both to house & plantation business—for particulars,

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

Oct. 29th, 1810.

HOUSE & LOT

TO RENT.

THE convenient house occupied by N. Morrison, on high street, two doors from Mr. T. Wallace's. Possession may be made known by application to

JACOB GLAAR.

Lexington, 29th Oct 1810.

STOLEN

ON Saturday the 27th day of October, out of Jesse Perkins' stable, living within one mile of Lexington, a dark chestnut sorrel STUT HORSE, about 15 hands high, four years old, no mark recollected, very apt to stumble. TEX DOLLARS reward will be given to any person that will deliver the said horse to Jonathan Alexander, living within 7 miles of Lexington, nearly on the Limestone road, or give information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward by

THOMAS NELSON.

Washington county, 1en. Oct. 27th, 1810.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

RAN away from the Kentucky Hotel on Saturday night last, two negro men named WILLIS & GEORGE. Willis is a mulatto, forty-five years of age, about six feet high, strait and neatly formed, a little inclined to be bow-legged, a carpenter by trade, but has of late been employed as a waiter. He is the property of Gen. Geo. Matthews, by whom he was purchased last winter of Maj. Burr Powell, Loudon county, Virginia, where it is probable he will endeavour to go, as he has a wife and children in that country, or to the state of Ohio.

George is a very black fellow, thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, round shoulders, very small eyes, large mouth, and inclined to laugh when spoken to; he has been accustomed to the sea; he is the property of Mr. Wm. Ward, Scott county, of whom he was hired as a waiter.

The above reward will be paid for both the above fellows, or fifty dollars for either of them, if delivered in Lexington, together with all expenses—by

JOHN P. WAGNON.

October 23d, 1810.

N. B. The yellow fellow, Willis, was dressed in tight buck-skin pantaloons, and a blue coat-tee with white cape. George took with him several articles of clothing. J. P. W.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber of the 1st of this instant, a BROWN HORSE, five years old, fifteen and a half hands high, well made, one hind foot white, a few white hairs in his forehead, a natural trotter. No other marks recollected. Whoever will deliver him to me, two miles from Winchester, Clarke county, on the road leading to Paris, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH WATSON.

22d Oct. 1810.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on the 22d of November next, on the farm whereon Robert Peebles died, lived, the slaves and personal estate of the said deceased (to wit) One likely negro fellow, aged about 26 years, one ditto, aged about 23, one woman aged about 20, two small children and two likely boys, one 10 years old, the other 8, which will be sold for ready money. The personal estate consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture, one wagon & gears, small grain, corn and a number of other articles which will be sold at twelve months credit; bond and approved security must be given to

JOHN DANALDSON, Adm'r.

October 23d, 1810.

All those indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having demands, are requested to make their respective claims known on or before the day of sale.

J. DANALDSON, Adm'r.

FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

WITHIN six or seven miles of Lexington, on which is a convenient dwelling house, and other out houses, an excellent barn, mill and distillery. About 40 acres of the land is in meadow and pasture, and for raising hemp, is equal if not superior to any land in the state. Good springs of running water, which have been more than sufficient during the present dry fall for 200 head of stock. A credit of two and three years will be given by paying interest. ALSO—1000 acres of land, in several surveys, lying in Tennessee, on Elk river for which, land in Fayette county, or other merchantable property will be received. For further information, apply to the PRINTER.

Fayette County, set.

Taken up by Adam Keiser, living on the Limestone road, two miles from Lexington, a sorrel horse, about 13 1/2 hands high 8 or nine years old, a small blaze in his face, both hind feet white, a large saddle spot, a small speck of glass in his near eye, appraised to eighteen dollars, before me this 17th day of August, 1810.

RICH. HIGGINS.

Bourbon county, set.

Taken up by William Quesenberry on the waters of Johnston, a Bay Mare about five years old, fifteen hands high, near hind foot white, star and snip, appraised to \$60 before me,

JOHN C. TALBOTT.

July 16th, 1810.

Bourbon county, set.

Taken up by William Quesenberry on the waters of Johnston, a Brown Mare, about eight years old, star in the forehead, off hind foot white, no brand, appraised to \$35, before me,

JOHN C. TALBOTT.

September 25, 1810.

Montgomery county, set.

Taken up by John South, sen. living 2 1/2 miles from the Olympian springs, a bay mare 3 years old past, about 13 hands high, has a large scar on her right thigh, and has the appearance of a brand on her right buttock, appraised to 7 dollars 50 cents, this 15th day of October, 1810.

BENJ. SOUTH.

Farm, Mill & Distillery, for Sale.

644 ACRES OF LAND,

200 cleared, overshot MILL, one pair of stones, Saw Mill and Distillery. Stone house 40 by 60, well calculated to do extensive business, one heater 500 gallons, one boiler 500 gallons, 2 stills of 260 each—over 160—cups, worms, tubs &c. with water sufficient to go into operation in the dry season. Situated in Mercer county on Shawnee Run, 2 1/2 miles from the Kentucky River—payments will be made easy to the purchaser—immediate possession. If not sold by the first of next month, to be rented for the next year. Three separate tenements with as many never failing springs.

LEWIS SANDELS.

Lexington, October 4th, 1810.

POETRY.

Extract from Shenstone's much admired
"Pastoral ballad," in four parts—
(This from part II.)

My banks they are furnish'd with bees,
Whose murmur invites one to sleep;
My grottoes are shaded with trees,
And my hills are white-over with sheep.
I seldom have met with a loss,
Such health do my fountains bestow;
My fountains all border'd with moss,
Where the hare-bells and violets grow.

Not a pine in my grove is there seen,
But with tendrils of wood-bine is bound;
Not a beech's more beautiful green,
But a sweet-briar entwines it around.
Not my fields, in the prime of the year,
More charms than my cattle unfold;
Not a brook that is limpid and clear,
But it glitters with fishes of gold.

One would think she might like to retire,
To the bow'r I have labour'd to rear;
Not a shrub that I heard her admire,
But I basted and planted it there.
O how sudden the jessamine strove
With the lilac to render it gay!
Already it calls for my love
To prune the wild branches away.

From the plains, from the woodlands and
groves,
What strains of wild melody flow!
How the nightingale warble their loves,
From thickets of roses that blow!
And when her bright form shall appear,
Each bird shall harmoniously join
In a concert so soft and so clear,
As she may not be fond to resign.

I have found out a nest for my fair;
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed;
But let me this plumage forbear,
She will say 'twas a barbarous deed.
For he never could be true, she aver'd,
Who could rob a poor bird of its young;
And I lov'd her the more when I heard
Such tenderness fall from her tongue.

I have heard her with sweetness unfold
How that pity was due to a dove;
That it ever attended the bold;
And she call'd it the sister of love.
But her words such a pleasure convey,
So much I her accents adore,
Let her speak, and whatever she say,
Methinks I should love her the more.

LIFE. A SONNET.

This life's a pretty thing enough,
If 'twas but manag'd right;
The roads are sometimes highly rough,
And then again they're light.
However rough they e'er may be,
'Tis sinful to complain;
A heart that's innocent and free
Can smooth them down again.

'Tis like a journey, when we roam
With anxious thoughts abroad—
Returning to our native home,
Fond home relieves the load.

THE SENSITIVE PLANT.

Oh would we mortals oft'ner deign to look
In Nature's wide intelligible book!
In every page, instruction guides her pen,
And points a moral, for the use of men.

This little plant, how cautiously it meets
Th' approaching hand; advance, and it re-
tracts!
See how it flies from the suppos'd disgrace,
And shrinks from contact of the rude em-
brace!

So Wisdom, folly should forever shun;
So Virtue, from the touch of Vice, should run;
So female beauty should from flattery fly,
And spurn the incense of the gilded lie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONGEVITY.

The Alexandria Advertiser contains an account of one Philip Peter Scholl, who lives about 5 miles from Alexandria in Fairfax county, and is in the 107th year of his age. He was born near Mannheim in Germany, in the year 1763, and arrived at Philadelphia when 26 years old. When he first knew Alexandria it was called Bell-Haven, and had but one house in it. His wife, one year younger than himself, died at the age of 101, and within a year he married again a woman of the age of 45. He had nine or ten children by his first wife and none by his present. In his mode of life he eats and drinks anything, wine or sweetened whiskey and water, more particularly; he will eat very hearty meals, and then diet on milk or water for two or three days. He was never sick, except now and then an attack of the rheumatism. His hearing is very little impaired, and his memory is good, although not so retentive within the last twenty years as formerly. He never used spectacles until four or five years ago. He will mount a horse as quick and walk as far as most men. He is about 5 feet eight inches high, and carries his head erect; he is very talkative and facetious, & demands always a pint of wine for telling his age, and conceives that he can live yet a hundred years to come.—What a patriarch!

Monday, 26th inst., the trial of W. Old came on in the Court of Exchequer, at Edinburgh, on the charge of having in his possession a still, for the purpose of manufacturing spirits, without having taken out a licence, which subjected him to a penalty of 500l.; also for having a wash, amounting to between 300 and 400 gallons, the label was, however, restricted to 100 gallons, the penalty being 1000l. In both these sums he was found liable by the jury.

The ingenuity displayed by Mr. Old, in the erection of this still, and in the concealment of it, is rather of a novel nature and deserves to be made public. The still was of very large dimensions, not less than 60 gallons, equal to many used in the regular distilleries. Old's story is shortly this:—Some time ago he met with a travelling Irish tinker; he called him into his shop, which is situated in the High street, at the back of the Fountain Well, Edinburgh, and asked him if he ever made such an instrument as a still? The man told him that he could not only make it, but use it. He then made an appointment to meet the tinker in Charlotte square, where he blindfolded him, & carried him in a coach to his shop; he then introduced him into a cellar, by a trap door, in a dark room, through which he passed from the front to the back shop—this door was neatly concealed by a small press, and the passage was so tight, that a man could scarcely pass through it. Here he provided his tinker with copper, who, in a short time, constructed a still upon the most approved principles; after which he again blindfolded him, and set him adrift in a different quarter of the town. How long this instrument was at work did not appear on trial; but it is evident that a very short time would enable the proprietor to meet all expenses, or to pay any penalty he might incur. For his spirits he found a ready market; his customers sent their servants with ready cash for what they wanted, consequently no names appeared, and he procured a total ignorance of who they were.

Such was the ingenuity with which Mr. Old had contrived to conceal his operations, that the officers, even after receiving information, had the greatest difficulty in finding out where the still was concealed.—*London Globe.*

TURNPIKES.

The first Turnpike in England was authorized by an act of Ch. 2, 1663, but the system was not adopted with spirit, until near the middle of the last century. The manufacturing inland towns in Great Britain, such as Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, &c. chiefly carried on their business through the medium of travelling pedlars, and afterwards on pack horses. The journey in this manner, from Manchester to London, occupied a fortnight; and it was not unusual for a trader, going the first time himself on this expedition, to take the prudent precaution of making his will.

At present the mail stage performs the journey, in about a day and a half. In the beginning of this century (as Dr. Aikin in his history of Manchester observes) it was thought a most arduous undertaking to make a public road over the hills that separate Yorkshire and Lancashire: now, they are pierced by 3 navigable canals. Indeed the prosperous state of British manufactures and commerce, seems to have originated and progressed with the adoption of turnpikes and canals. They facilitate not merely the carriage and interchange of heavy materials, necessary to machinery; but they make personal intercourse cheap, speedy and universal; they thus furnish the means of feeling and communicating improvements, and of observing in that way how one manufacture may be brought to bear upon another, widely different in its kind.

We are not yet sufficiently aware of their importance in America, even to the interests of agriculture.—*Raleigh Reg.*

British Newgate Calendar.

By the public Journals in London, it appears, that in the space of 50 years, viz—from 1749 to 1800 in London and Middlesex only, no less than 1724 persons have suffered death from the hands of the executioner, for the offences detailed below—a list at which humanity must shudder with horror:

Murder	131
Shooting at persons	5
rape	1
Unnatural crime	1
Road robbery and house breaking	332
Highway robbery	410
Shop lifting, &c.	479
Horse stealing	39
Stealing in dwelling houses	5
Stealing letters	9
Defrauding creditors	3
Robbery on the Thames	8
Piracy	10
Forgery	134
Coining	57
Personating to obtain prize money	11
Rioting	26
Returning from transportation	40

1724

Married, in Boston, Mr. JONATHAN WILD, jun., to Miss HARRIET JOY. A wit in the Salem Gaz. remarks: First Courtship, With with Joy ecstatic, The brighten'd hours of life beguild, Then marriage snatch'd the Joy emphatic, And left the parties doubly WILD.

From a London paper.

The Forsyth Patent Gun-Lock.—The principle of this lock is different from the common gun-lock. It produces inflammation by means of percussion, and supercedes the use of flints. Its chief advantages are the following: The rapid and complete inflammation of the whole charge of gun-powder in the chamber of the barrel; the prevention of the loss of force through the touch-hole; perfect security against rain or damp in the priming; no flash from the pan, and less risk of an accidental discharge of the piece, than when the common lock is used. It has been in general use for two seasons, and very highly approved of by the most eminent sportsmen in this country.

If, as it is often asserted, and as many circumstances indicate, Bonaparte is in no small degree under petticoat government; and if, as it has been publicly announced, the Empress is in a growing condition; it would be well for some one to put it into his head that she is *longing for peace*. This being an attainable object, and Bonaparte being ever ready to obey her wishes, such a happy event may thus

be produced. Desirous as he is for an heir, nothing, in his power to accomplish, would be neglected.

KNOXVILLE, SEPT. 22.

By a gentleman just from the Mobile country, we learn the following facts:

About the middle of August, orders from the secretary of the war department arrived at the post of Fort Stoddard, commanding col. Richard Sparks to detach two commissioned officers, four noncommissioned, and twenty privates, to form two companies for the purpose of exploring the country between that place and Highwasee, taking a survey of the distance, and learning every particular they possibly can, respecting soil, growth, water, &c.

Captain E. P. Gaines, who has formerly been employed by the government on similar excursions, we understand, takes command of one of the parties. This gentleman, it is said, is eminently calculated to do justice to his appointment. He follows the dividing ridge between the waters of the Bigby and Alabama—from thence to the ridge which divides the waters of the Black Warrior or Tuscaloosa, from those of the Coosa, and pursues this last until it is lost in the great dividing ridge lying between the waters of Tennessee and Mobile—from this last he is to strike the Highwasee, ascend it to the last suitable point, cross the ridge dividing the Highwasee from the Conatago, in such place as will afford the shortest & best portage to a boatable point on the latter—from this last point he commences the long wished for survey of the Alabama. At this place the captain is to be met by the second party, who pursue from the Alabama the common path to Highwasee, through the Creek nation and Cherokee. What officer will conduct the second party, was not learnt when our informant came away. The parties were to start about the first of September from Fort Stoddard.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.

On Saturday last was committed to the jail in this city, under a warrant from James Bentham, Esq. James Warren Oliver, for robbing the Mail of the United States. It appears that Oliver had been employed in driving the mail between Georgetown and Santee Ferry for some years past, and that he was considered as among the most confidential drivers on that line. Three mails sent from this city on the 6th, 22d, and 25th August last, for Fayetteville, were discovered by the Post-master at that place to be missing; as was also the mail which should have reached this city on the 15th Sept. These facts having come to the knowledge of the post-master in this place, he communicated the same to Mr. Cotton, the contractor. This latter gentleman, who displays a highly laudable zeal in the execution of the duties of his contract, from certain circumstances, suspected Oliver to be the person guilty of the robbery; and as he had just set out under leave, on a journey to visit his relations in North Carolina, Mr. Cotton determined on immediately pursuing him, with the assistance of some of the contractors and others he was enabled to overtake him a few miles this side of Raleigh, in North Carolina. When he was overtaken, about six or seven hundred dollars were found upon him, a part of his plunder. He has since made a full confession of the facts attending his robbery.

Power of Fashion.—The following anecdote will show, in a striking manner, the influence of fashion, (and in this instance, a most ridiculous fashion,) over the human mind.

A gentleman of large fortune fell violently in love with a lady, much inferior to him in point of property, but far superior in intellectual talents. He addressed her for some time with a zeal becoming her merits. But at length she told him the never could consent to marry him, till she had required a sacrifice, which she feared would be infinitely too great for him to make. If it be half my estate, said he, it shall cheerfully be laid upon the altar of love. That said the lady, is but a trifle to what I am about to demand. If you would have the whole of my fortune, and myself for your slave, replied the suitor, I will not demur.—It is more than all that, said the fair damsel.—Name your terms, name your terms! cried the impatient lover.—Bid me wage war with giants, or fight the fierce lions of the desert; and my love for you shall make me victorious. Nay, order me to the Indies, to China, or Japan, and you shall be obeyed. The sacrifice is still greater than all that, said the lady. For compassion's sake then, cried he in despair, tell me what it is! It is no less than this, said she, that you have off your monstrous whiskers. That I may have the pleasure of beholding your face!—My whiskers! cried he in astonishment! my whiskers! O heavens! No, madam, be it known, I will not part with my whiskers, to obtain the heart and hand of any daughter of Adam, now existing on the face of the earth. *Charleston Times.*

SELECTED.

Three hundred houses were on the 9th of May destroyed at Newhausen, in Hungary, by the explosion of a powder magazine. Eighty persons lost their lives and near two hundred were dug out of the ruins, alive, but mutilated & dreadfully bruised.

The price of Spanish wool in England is 15s. per lb. It takes two lbs. of wool to make a yard of cloth at 38s. per yard, 8s only for profit and the expense of manufacture.

A mechanic at Augsburg, name John Frederick Heintze, has claimed the premium of a million of Franks offered by Bonaparte to the constructor of the best machine for spinning flax. Heintze's machine is a self operating one.

The British brig Moselle, captain Boys, which had the rencontre with the Vixen, a short time since has put into the Havana in distress, having been ashore on the Bahama Bank, and was only got off by throwing her guns overboard, and cutting her mainmast.

Counsellor Sampson's Lady and family, have arrived at New-York in the ship Maria, Duplex, in 43 days from Belfast.

Hermitage, the seat of col. Mayo, near Richmond, was nearly consumed the last of Sept. Loss estimated at \$4000.—Cause, designedly set on fire.

Two clerks in the Bank of England have been apprehended for forging a warrant to receive a dividend of 28,000l. sterling.

A truce for two years and a half has been effected between Portugal and Algiers, thro' English agency.

The Portuguese are to ransom 600 prisoners at 800 mill-reis each, amounting to \$ 600,000.

Another war contribution of 500,000 crowns, is about to be levied in Portugal.

A treaty of family compact between Austria and France was signed at Paris the 13th June last.

The property of the non-jurant bishops and canons at Rome have been sequestered by order of Bonaparte.

The fortress of Custin, Glogan and Stettin are retained by France until Prussia pays her arrearages of contributions.

Some of the French Donaniers have been discovered to have been bribed: an order of the prefect of the mouths of the Rhine, cons'ns all persons found guilty of offering bribes to custom house officers to long confinement in irons.

From the year 1797 to the 8th Feb. last, inclusive, there have been issued from the bank of England, stamped dollars to the number of 4,817,634.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office, Winchester, K. and if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General-Post-Office as dead Letters.

Wm. Atkins	James Greening
Samuel Arnett	Andrew Hardy
Wm. Blizard	James Holliday
Peter B. Buckner	Samuel Hodges
James Bibb	John Harden
John Botta	Samuel Harrison
John Bush	William Holsey
John Burns	David Jones
Rowley Corbin	David Jones
Thomas Clarke	Sharshal Jordan
Alvander Collins	Thomas Knox
John Chiles	James Kyle
Clerk of the Clarke	Benjamin Lockett
C. C. C. C.	John Liggett
John Culver	Thos. Luty
William Curtis	Archd. M'Connell
Elisha Collins	Thos. Allen
Joshua Duncan	Margaret Martin
Jeremiah Dean	James Mickleborough
Elias Davidson	William Norris
Robert Donaldson	Capt. W. Preston
Robert Dawson	Dennis Payn
Wm. Edwards	Thos. G. Ruckett
Peter Forquhar	Henry Rockwell
Isaac Gardner	Thomas Stone
Daniel Craig	John Tompkins
John Gilpen	William Wright

MORDECAI GIST, P. M.
Winchester, (K) October 1st, 1810.

PHILADELPHIA CASH DRUG STORE.

ROBERT HARRIS, JR.,
DRUGGIST.

Market Street, No. 196, one door above 6th Street.
HAS RECEIVED by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool the most complete and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Glass

ever imported into the United States, every article of which was put up by the best houses, and purchased for CASH, which will enable him to sell on terms well worthy the attention of those who deal in MEDICINE. Physicians are particularly informed that this Drug Store is annually inspected, by order of government, by doctors Rush and Menzies, for the better supply of the Army and Navy of the United States—so that they may rest assured that nothing of an inferior quality can, on any account, find admittance in the Store.

General price currents will be forwarded at the request of any one, by letter or otherwise.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for or taking an assignment on a bond given by me to James Quisenberry of Blaine or Fayette county, for the sum of £ 55, dated in August, 1810, payable in November ensuing, inasmuch as said Quisenberry cannot make good his contract. There is a credit on the hand for \$11 50.
GEORGE MARSHALL.
Scott county, Oct. 8th, 1810.

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber in July last, a sorre horse colt, 3 years old last spring, but very small, a blaze face, one hind and one fore foot white; any person delivering said colt to me shall be generously rewarded.
JOSEPH NORRIS.
3d Howard's upper Creek, Clarke county.
Oct. 8, 1810.

RACING!!

TO be run for, on the 1st day of October, over the Greenville course, Harrodsburg, a Sweepstakes for two year old Colts, and Fillies, 20 dollars entrance, one mile the heats. And on Thursday the first of November, a subscription purse, first day four miles the heats, for two thirds of the money, second day the remaining third, and third day for the entrance of that and the two preceding days; to run agreeable to the rules of the Lexington Jockey Club.—The course will be in fine order, and a large subscription already raised.—Gentlemen may be accommodated with stables on the ground, and every accommodation necessary for themselves, and the money put up at the post.
October 2, 1810

Patent and Family Medicines

PREPARED BY

MICHAEL LEE & Co.
BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, for destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues, mitterent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.
Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetter, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.
Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,
For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store-keepers, in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.
late Richard Lee & Son
SOLD BY
SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.
LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line post-paid to Michael Lee & Co., Baltimore.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Woodford county near the mouth of Clear creek, a Bay mare near fourteen hands high, five year old, from natural brand on the left shoulder and buttock with the letter S, shod before, some saddle spots, black back hurt before, appraised to twenty-five dollars.

JOHN FINN.

AN APPRENTICE
WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

Blanks
OF ALL KINDS,
For Sale at this Office.

Mercer county, set.
Taken up by James Galloway, living in said county near the road leading from Harrodsburg to Warwick, a brown bay mare about 8 years old, about four feet eight inches high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock I. C. (upon some other brand) both hind feet white, appraised to \$ 20.

JOHN THOMPSON, S. P.
July 26th, 1810.